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Pankaj Oudhia's Notes on Sida acuta Burm.f. [Kirtikar, Kanhoba Ranchoddas, and Baman Das Basu. "Indian Medicinal Plants." Indian Medicinal Plants. (1918)].

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Pankaj Oudhia

Introduction

Based on Ethnobotanical surveys since year 1990 in different parts of India Pankaj Oudhia has documented vital information about Medicinal Plants mentioned in the famous publication by Kirtikar and Basu (1918). Through this research document Pankaj Oudhia has tried to present original document with additional notes. For complete paper with pictures, Interactive Tables, Video and Audio clips please visit pankajoudhia.com

For original publication by Kirtikar and Basu (1918) please visit <https://archive.org/details/indianmedicinalp01kirt>

150. *S. caprinifolia*, Linn., h.f.b.i., I. 323.

Syn. : — *S. acuta*, Burm. *S. lanceolata*, Roxb. 517.

Sans. : — Bala Phanijivika (J. Indraj).

Vern. :— Kareta (B. and H.) ; Vishaboddee (Tel.); Bariaca
kareta (Hind.); Pila barela, koreta, bon-methi (Beng.) ; Isbadi,
Isarbadi (Dec.) ; Bala, jangli-methi (Bomb.), Tupkaria, tukati,

chikana pata (Mar.) ; jungli methi (Guz.) ; Maloconni (Malay.);

Vata tirippi, malaitangi, mayir-manikkam, visha-boddi, chiti-mutti, mutu-vapulogum (Tam.)

Habitat : — Throughout the hotter parts of India and Ceylon.

A perennial undershrub, generally distributed throughout

the hotter parts of India. Leaves nearly glabrous, narrow,

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acuminate, serrate, about 2-3in., linear-lanceolate ; sometimes

hoary beneath. Stipules linear-subulate, 2 or 3, sometimes

longer than the petiole ; many-nerved. Petiole tVA in. Pedun-

cle jointed in the middle, as long as the petiole. Flowers : —

Sepals triangular, acute. Calyx-tube subglobose. Petals yellow,

twice the length of the Calyx. Staminal-tube dividing at the

summit. Corolla of 5 petals, free above and connate below, and

adnate to the tube of the stamens. Ovary : — Carpels 5-9,

rugose, awned, whorled. Styles as many as the carpels.

Stigmas terminal. Fruit a capsule. Seeds solitary, radicle

superior.

Part used : — The root, juice and leaves. **[Pankaj Oudhia's Comment: All parts are used as medicine. The insects attacking this species are also used as medicine in Traditional Entomophagy and Entomotherapy. Please see Tables Sida-1 to Sida-20 for details.]**

Use: — By the Sanskrit writers, the roots of the different

species of Sida are regarded as cooling, astringent, tonic and

useful in nervous and urinary diseases **[Pankaj Oudhia's Comment: I have documented information about over 80,000 Traditional Herbal Formulations in which Sida roots are used as tertiary ingredient. These Formulations are used in treatment of nervous diseases. In over 120,000 Traditional Herbal Formulations used for treatment of urinary diseases Allelopathically enriched Sida roots are added as secondary ingredient. Please see Tables Sida-21 to Sida-200 for details.]**, and also in disorders

of the blood and bile (Dutt.) **[Pankaj Oudhia's Comment: In treatment of Blood related diseases Sida roots are used in over 50,000 Traditional Herbal Formulations as Nonary ingredient. Please see Tables Sida-201-250 for details.]**

In the Concan, the root is applied with Sparrow's dung to

burst boils (Dymook). **[Pankaj Oudhia's Comment: I have documented information about over 25000 Traditional Herbal Formulations in which Sida roots are used in this way not only in combination with Sparrow's excreta but also with tens of other medicinal herbs. Please see Tables 251-300 for details.]**

<iframe width="420" height="315" src="//www.youtube.com/embed/C7zAyOdv5z4" frameborder="0" allowfullscreen></iframe>

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The root is intensely bitter, and is prescribed in infusion,

and in conjunction with ginger, in cases of intermittent fever. **[Pankaj Oudhia's Comment: *In Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Odisha over 45000 Sida root based Traditional Herbal Formulations are used for different types of fever. These Formulations are still popular among the Traditional Healers. Please see Tables-301 Tables-350.***

It is considered by the Hindoo practitioners as a valuable stomachic and useful remedy in chronic bowel complaints ; the dose, a small tea-cupful, twice daily. The leaves, made warm and moistened with, a little gingili oil, are employed to hasten suppuration (Ainslie). In Bengal, the expressed juice of the leaves is used in the form of an electuary, in the treatment of intestinal worms (O'Shaughnessy).

The authors of the Bengal Dispensatory, after a trial of the roots, were unable to satisfy themselves as to its febrifuge action, but it was found to promote perspiration, to increase the appetite, and to act as a useful bitter tonic. In Goa, the Portuguese value it as a diuretic, especially in rheumatic affections. They also use it as a demulcent in gonorrhoea, and Muhama-

dans believe this to have aphrodisiac properties (Dymock.) **[Pankaj Oudhia's Comment: *I have documented information about over 150,000 Traditional Herbal Formulations in which Sida roots are added as secondary and tertiary ingredients. These Formulations are used as aphrodisiac.***

When administered in the form of a strong decoction, the root of this plant has diaphoretic, antipyretic, stomachic and

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tonic properties, and has been found very useful in febrile affections and some forms of dyspepsia, and also in mild cases of debility from previous illness. (Moodeen Sheriff.) •

E-documents on Sida

<http://ecoport.org/ep?SearchType=articleList&Author=oudhia&...>

Citation

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